

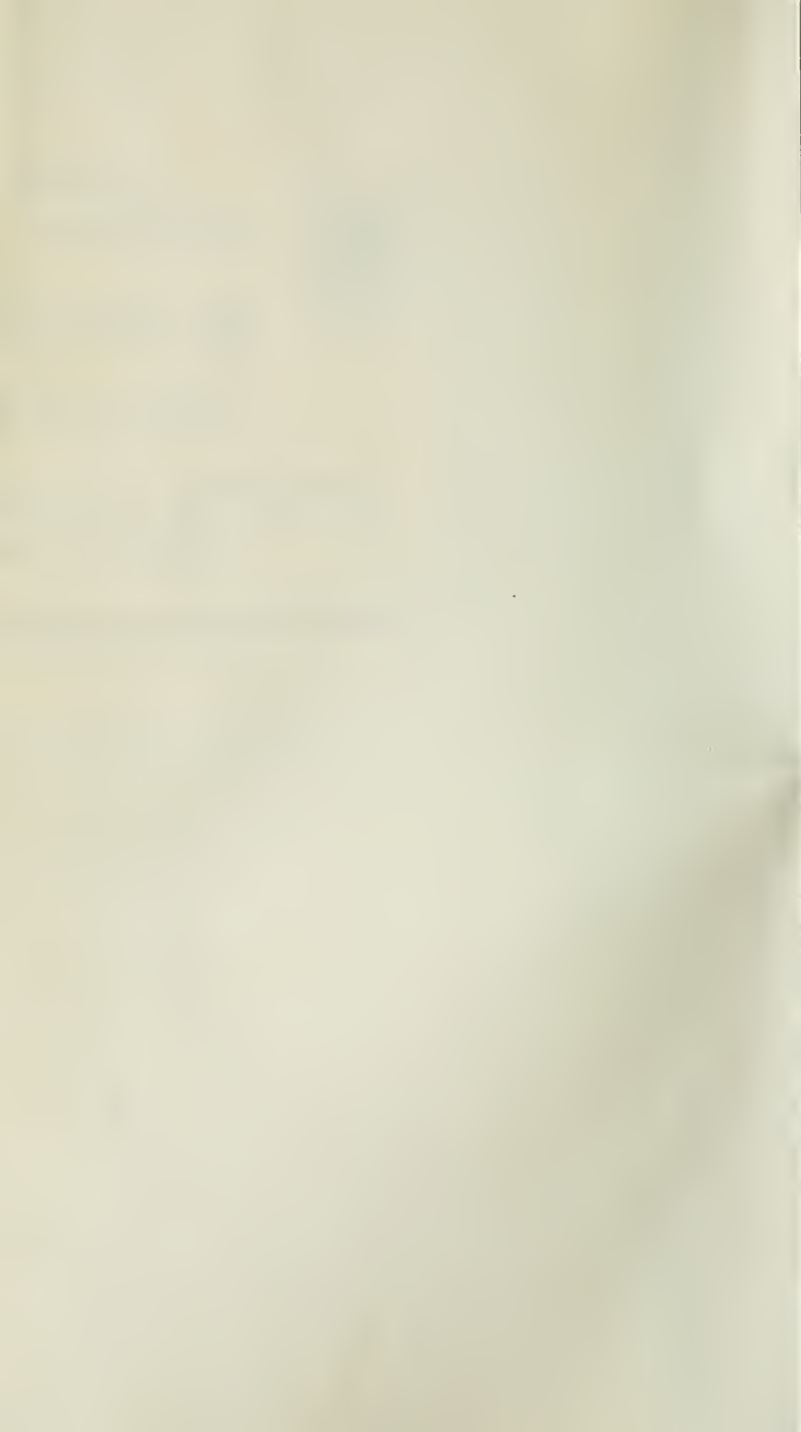
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THE
CONDUCT
Of His GRACE
The D-ke of *Ar--le*
For the Four last Years
R E V I E W ' D.
Together with
His GRACE's
S P E E C H
April 15th, 1740.
Upon the
State of the Nation.

L O N D O N :

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THE
CONDUCT

Of His GRACE

The D--ke of *A--le*,

For the Four last Years,

R E V I E W ' D.



THE illustrious Person whose Conduct we propose now to consider, has acted so distinguished a Part in Defence of the Trade, the Honour and Reputation of this Country, that we hope the following Review will neither be un-
useful nor unacceptable to the Publick.
The lower Rank of his Majesty's Subjects, who have no Access to
know

know the secret Springs of State, and for whose Sake this Review is undertaken, will learn from this, that no Merits can avail against ministerial Influence ; and that the greatest Services perform'd to one's Prince and Country may be cancell'd by an unseasonable Opposition to the M——r.

As there is no Occasion to carry this Review farther back than the last Four Years, we are obliged to begin it with his Grace's Conduct, in an Affair wherein he was under the strongest Ties, not only from his Duty to his native Country, and his Attachment to the Principles of Justice, but even from Self-interest to oppose the Designs of the M-----y.

Every body may remember the horrid Action committed *Edinburgh* when *Porteous* was murder'd. The Government being justly incens'd, a Bill was brought into Parliament, by which it was intended that the City of *Edinburgh* should be disenfranchis'd of several of its Priviledges, and an Incapacity impos'd upon the Lord Provost, who happen'd to be at the Head of Affairs in that City. My Lord Duke of *A---le*, who had sat in the Parliament of *Scotland*, at the Time when the Articles of the *Union* were debated and agreed

greed to, and who remember'd, that the Parliament of *Scotland* were so jealous of whatever might affect the Priviledges of the Royal Burghs, that whatever related to them was put upon the same Footing with the Affairs of Religion; and by the Articles of the *Union* rendered irrever-
sible, even by the Parliament it self; I say his G---e, who remembered all this, strenuously opposed the inflicting any Censure upon the City of *Edinburgh* upon Account of *Porteous*. Besides it did not appear to his G---e, that the Facts alledged against the Lord Provost and the Town had been in any Degree prov'd; nay, on the contrary, there was the strongest Evidence that both the Lord Provost and the City Council had done their utmost to suppress the Rioters; nay, they even ventured their Lives for that Purpose. Upon these Considerations his G---ce took occasion to remonstrate to the House the Injustice and the Cruelty of inflicting upon the Lord Provost and the Town the Penalties contained in the Bill, and did it with so great Force of Reasoning, that several Lords who were before inclined to have a very bad Opinion of the Accused, found Reason to al-
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ter their Sentiments, and to wish that Affair had not been carried so far.

It may be proper to remark here, that the Opposition which his Grace made in that important Affair, could not possibly flow from his Attachment to any Party, but purely from his Conviction of the Injustice and Severity of the Measure it self. The Enquiry it self was mov'd for, and the Bill brought in by L—ds, with whom his G---ce has ever since been of the same Way of Thinking; and it was oppos'd by others, who never were remarkable for their Attachment to any Sentiments which his Grace espoused upon publick Affairs.

But another Consideration besides those which arose from the Nature of the Crime with which the Delinquents were charg'd, had great Weight in determining his Grace to oppose the Severity of this Measure; and that was, the Nature of Bills of Pains and Penalties, which in his Grace's Opinion were seldom justifiable, and never eligible. This was giving a great Proof of Disinterestedness, since, as his Grace at that Time owned, he had not been always of that Way of Thinking. Many would have in such a Case rather chosen not to have appeared in the

the Question at all, since they could not have acted consistently with their former Way of thinking and acting ; but his G---e was above these mean Considerations, and thought that nothing could reflect so much Honour upon the greatest Character, as acting consistently with Truth and Conscience, be the Consequences what they will.

Such was the first Act of Opposition to the Court from this noble D---ke within the Period I have proposed to consider ; but if we reflect on all the Circumstances of that Affair, his worst Enemies can never charge his G---e in that Opposition with any Intention of distressing the Affairs of his Royal Master, or even of his Minister, since his G---e was joined in his Opposition by those who have ever been remarkable for not giving in any other Affair one single Vote against the Court. But even so far back as that Time the World began to talk, as if his G---e's Conduct had been disagreeable to the M-----r ; and that he had laid hold of some Expressions that dropt from his G---e in the Heat of the Debate, to do him bad Services with his Royal M---r. His G---e's expressing at that time a Dislike *to all kind of Jobbs* might be no
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favourable Symptom to the M——r, of his Conduct when a Jobb was to be in Hand, and might even then give him no small Uneasiness in reflecting that there was a Man in the Nation who held considerable Employments under the Government, and who would be honest enough to oppose him, should he pursue dark or dishonourable Measures. We shall not pretend to say, whether the Mine that has since sprung, was then begun, but shall proceed in our Review.

The next great Affair in which his G---e thought it necessary to espouse the Interest of his Country, and the true Glory of his Sovereign, was in the Affair of the Convention. As I intend to confine this Review to Facts that are publicly known, I shall not take upon me to warrant the Truth of what has been given out, as if the *Spanish* Ambassador, at the Time when Mr. *Oglethorp* was sent over to *Georgia*, should have presented a Memorial to our C——t, demanding that his Master should be put into Possession of that Colony, and that the Subjects of *Great Britain* should withdraw from it within a Time therein limited; and besides all this that Mr. *Oglethorp* and his *Canaille*, as the *Don* politely worded it, should not be sent
over;

over; and that when this Memorial came to be consider'd in a certain Place, his Grace had given it as his Opinion, *That he should be ordered to depart the Kingdom.* I say, I shall not warrant the Truth of these Facts, because they are not so publickly known; but granting they were true, his G—ce did nothing but what was entirely consistent with his Duty and Honour: But to proceed,

Every body knows that in the Year 1738, after the Merchants, who had petition'd the Parliament for Redress of their Grievances which they suffer'd from the Insolence and Injustice of *Spain*, had to the Conviction of all the World, made out their Losses, both Houses of Parliament thought it necessary to come to certain Resolutions upon that Head. Accordingly, a noble Lord, who never was suspected of Dissatisfaction with the present Measures, presented three Resolutions which he thought were proper to be laid before his Majesty, and which were understood by all the House to serve as a Direction to the M-----r, in all his future Negotiations with the Court of *Spain*. That the Reader may have a clearer Idea of the Motives that might induce his G---e to oppose the Measures that were taken in

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consequence of these Resolutions, we think it will be absolutely necessary to set them down in this Place, and likewise to make a small Recapitulation of what then past.

1. Resolv'd, That the Subjects of the Crown of *Great Britain* have a clear and undoubted Right to navigate in the *American* Seas, to and from any Part of his Majesty's Dominion ; and for carrying on such Trade and Commerce, as they are justly intitled to in *America* ; and also, to carry all Sorts of Goods and Merchandizes, or Effects, from one Part of his Majesty's Dominions to any other Part thereof, and that no Goods, being so carried, are by any Treaty subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, to be deemed or taken as contraband or prohibited Goods ; and that the searching of such Ships on the open Seas, under Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraction of the Treaties subsisting between the two Crowns.

2. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that as well before as since, the Execution of the Treaty of *Seville*, on the Part of *Great Britain*, divers Ships and Vessels, with their Cargoes, belonging to
British

British Subjects, have been violently seiz'd and confiscated by the *Spaniards*, upon Pretences altogether unjust and groundless; and that many of the Sailors on Board such Ships have been injuriously and barbarously Imprisoned and ill Treated; and that thereby the Liberty of Navigation and Commerce belonging to his Majesty's Subjects, by the Law of Nations, and by Virtue of the Treaties subsisting between the Crowns of *Great Britain* and *Spain*, hath been unwarrantably infringed and interrupted, to the great Loss and Damage of our Merchants, and in direct Violation of the said Treaties.

3. Resolved, That it appears to this House, that frequent Applications have been made, on the Part of his Majesty, to the Court of *Spain*, in a manner the most agreeable to the Treaties, and to the Peace and Friendship subsisting between the two Crowns, for redressing the notorious Abuses and Grievances before mentioned, and preventing the like for the Future, and for obtaining adequate Satisfaction to his injured Subjects; which in the Event has proved entirely Fruitless, and of no Effect.

We think it our Duty on this important Occasion, humbly to represent to your Majesty, that we are most sensibly affected with the many and grievous Injuries and Losses sustained by your Majesty's Trading Subjects, by Means of these unwarrantable Depredations and Seizures; and to give your Majesty the strongest and most sincere Assurances, that in case your friendly and powerful Instances for procuring Restitution and Reparation to your injured Subjects, and for the future Security of their Trade and Navigation, shall fail of having their due Effect and Influence on the Court of *Spain*, and shall not be able to obtain that real Satisfaction and Security, which your Majesty may in Justice expect; we will zealously and chearfully concur in all such Measures, as shall become necessary for the Support of your Majesty's Honour, the Preservation of our Navigation and Commerce, and the common Good of these Kingdoms.

Such were the Directions which the Wisdom of the Nation thought necessary to be observ'd in any future Peace with the *Spaniards*, but we must not neglect to inform the Reader that the latter Part
of

of the first Resolution, viz. *And that the Searching of such Ships on the open Seas under Pretence of their carrying contraband or prohibited Goods, is a Violation and Infraſſion of the Treaties ſubſiſting betwixt the Crowns*; was propos'd by my Lord C——t by way of Amendment to the Resolutions as they were presented by my Lord C——y. The first of these Noble Lords, in a Speech which he made on that Occasion, open'd a new Scene of Reasoning upon that Subject, with which every Body was both pleas'd and surpriz'd. Pleas'd to find that Justice and Equity were so much on the Side of *Great Britain*, and surpris'd that they themselves had never found out the plain invincible Truths which his Lordship then laid down. His Lordship found that there cou'd be no such thing as Contraband Goods, betwixt *Spain* and *Great Britain* in the *West-Indies*; and that it was a Contradiction in Terms, to talk of prohibiting Commodities, and of confiscating them in Consequence of such Prohibition, upon Seas and Coasts, where all Trade was prohibited; and still more absurd, to pretend to search Ships on Seas, where no Object of Search cou'd exist. He explain'd the Difference betwixt the
Treaty

Treaty of 1667, and that of 1670; and shew'd that in the one, which regarded the *European* Dominions of the two Crowns, mention was made of a Visit, and the Manner in which it was to be made, was expressly regulated; but that in the other, which regarded *America*, only no Mention was made of prohibited Goods, none of a Visit, and none of a Search, for the plain Reason above given, because by that Treaty, a mutual Prohibition of Trade being stipulated, therefore not only particular Commodities, but the very Trade itself was prohibited; and consequently no Object of Search cou'd exist. This solid Reasoning had so great Weight with the House, that the Amendment propos'd was with a very little Alteration agreed to unanimously, tho' there were several Lords who foresaw that the Resolutions, as they then stood, wou'd be an insuperable Bar to any Treaty, unless the Crown of *Spain* shou'd expressly disclaim all manner of Right, to search our Ships upon the *American* Seas.

The Resolutions to which the House of Commons came on that Occasion, were neither so strict, nor are they so material for my present Purpose to relate; but this Step in both Houses had that good Effect
that

that the People thought, it was not now in the Power of the Ministry to conclude any Peace with *Spain*, to the Disadvantage or Dishonour of the Nation. At the same Time it requir'd no great Share of Penetration, to discern from the haughty Air which the *Spanish* Court assum'd, and from the Reasoning of her Ministry, that the Right of searching *British* Ships, was what the Crown of *Spain* never wou'd give up, unless forc'd to do it by Blows. Nay so positive was *Geraldino* on that head, that he was often heard to wonder, that the Ministry here shou'd so far impose, both upon the King and the People, as to endeavour to make them believe, that it was possible to conclude a Peace with *Spain*, in which such a Renunciation shou'd be insisted on; for, *to use his own Words*; the King my Master, said he, will as soon part with his Eyes as with his Right of Search upon the *American* Seas. All the Time of the following Recess of Parliament was spent in the Various Traverses, which the Negotiations for Peace met with; and we shall not pretend to determine, whether there is any Foundation for what is commonly believ'd, that his Grace very freely oppos'd the Convention when it was consider'd

sider'd at a certain Board. However, so fond of it were its Authors, that the Sitting of the Parliament was delay'd for a Fortnight, meerly to gain Time to ratify that Treaty, and to make it more difficult for those, who they knew wou'd oppose it, to get it thrown out.

At last the Parliament was open'd with a Gracious Speech from the Throne, in which they were told, “ The Measures
 “ his Majesty had persued, had so good
 “ an Effect, that a Convention was concluded, whereby upon Consideration
 “ of the Demands had on both Sides,
 “ the King of *Spain* had oblig'd himself to make Reparation to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, for their Losses,
 “ by a stipulated Payment, and that Plenipotentiaries were therein named and
 “ Appointed for redressing within a limited Time, all those Grievances and
 “ Abuses, which had interrupted our
 “ Commerce and Navigation in the
 “ *American* Seas. Upon this some Lords moved that in the Address presented to his Majesty; His Majesty shou'd be
 “ thank'd for Acquainting the Parliament that a Convention was concluded,
 “ in the Terms of the Speech from the
 “ Throne,

“ Throne, and acknowledging his Ma-
 “ jesty’s Goodness for making in Con-
 “ junction with the Parliament, Repa-
 “ ration, for past Injuries and Losses, and
 “ Security against Future, his great View
 “ in this National and important Affair,

Upon the Motion for this Address being
 seconded, a Noble L---d rose up and de-
 sir’d that the Journal containing the Re-
 solution we have seen above, shou’d be
 read, which being done, he objected to
 any particular Acknowledgements upon
 the Subject of the Convention till it ap-
 pear’d to the House, that the Measure
 which had been taken were in Terms of
 the Resolutions. This was supported with
 great Eloquence and Zeal; and his G---ce
 here gave a remarkable Proof, how well
 he cou’d distinguish betwixt the Duty
 he ow’d to the Person of his Sovereign,
 and the regard he had for the Honour of
 his Country; for tho’ he well knew how
 shameful a Treaty the Convention was, yet
 he was so tender of whatever related to
 his Majesty’s Person, that he declared tho’
 he had as bad an Opinion of the Thing
 call’d a Convention, as any L---d in the
 House had, yet that he thought he ow’d
 so much to his Master as to oppose
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nothing that had an Appearance of Zeal or Acknowledgment, for his Majesty's Person. Besides he did not conceive, that any Thing they shou'd insert in the Address, cou'd preclude any Lord from speaking his Mind freely upon the Convention, when the proper Time came for debating it. This Opinion of his Grace, had so much Weight with the House that the Address was agreed to without any Division.

After so remarkable an Instance, of his G--e's Regard, for his Sovereign, with what Face can it be pretended that his G---ce shou'd draw down the Chastisement of the C---t by any Piece of Disrespect to the Person of his M---y since it is certain that in all the Speeches and in all Reasonings that ever happen'd on publick Affairs his G---ce still took Care to express the most inviolable Fidelity for the Royal Person and always confin'd his Censure to the Ministry and their Measures.

This is a Conduct that is warranted by the very Nature of the Constitution, which supposes that a King can do no wrong, but that his Ministry may. This Maxim as it is full of Duty to the Person of Majesty

jeſty, ſo it is the greateſt Security to the Liberty of the Subject, as it opens a Door for Enquiry into all publick Miſmanagements that have been committed under the Authority or Shadow of the Sovereign. Unhappy therefore muſt this Country be if a Time ſhould ever come when a Subject of the firſt Rank for Abilities, Experience, Fortune and Dignity, ſhall be excluded from the Service of his Sovereign, only becauſe he underſtands this Diſtinction; when the Punishment which he meets with in one Capacity, ſhall extend to another; or, in other Words, when a Servant of his Maſteſty ſhall as a Soldier, be puniſh'd for what he does as a P——r or a Member of Par——t.

The next remarkable Occaſion on which his G——ce had an Opportunity to manifeſt his Diſlike of the M——r's Proceedings, was in the D——te upon the Queſtion, whether the Directors of the South Sea Company ſhould be examin'd in regard to the famous Declaration which was given by the *Spaniſh* Miniſter to Mr. Keen, containing a Deſeazance of the *Aſſiento* Contract, in caſe 68000 Pounds was not paid to his Catholick Maſteſty within a limited Term; and likewise a diſannulling of the whole Convention, if the ſame Terms

were not complied with. His G--ce thought that this Motion was highly reasonable, because it was impossible for the House to judge of the Reasonableness of the *Spanish* Demand, unless they knew upon what Pretence that 68000 Pounds were demanded in so insolent, arbitrary a Manner by the *Spanish* Court. This appear'd so unanswerable, that his G---e was join'd in the Division by several, who gave no other Vote against the C----t during all the Debates upon the Convention. One Circumstance indeed might concur to irritate the Patrons of the Convention, and that was, when they found there was nothing to be done in any other way, they call'd for the Vote; his G---e then unluckily said: That they might carry that Question by N----s, but it would never be in *their Power to cram the Convention down the Throats of the People*. In this he shew'd himself to be as true a Prophet, as in the other Steps of his Conduct he prov'd himself a firm Patriot.

Now to make some Reflections upon this Piece of Opposition: Could any thing appear more reasonable, before the Sense of the H-----e had determin'd the Question, than for a *British* House of P----t to vindicate the Honour of their Sovereign,

reign, and the Faith of solemn Treaties, by enquiring into the Grounds of a Measure, which tho' accepted of with reciprocal Accord by our Minister at *Madrid*, seem'd to reflect so much Dishonour upon both. There, by one Dash of a *Spanish* M---r's Pen, not only the *Affiento* Contract was set aside after it had been established by the Faith of Nations, but the Performance of the little that we seem'd to have gain'd by the Convention was render'd precarious and uncertain, and our Merchants again subjected to the most cruel and infamous Usage from the Court of *Spain*. Not only so, but they did not know that all the Pains and Expences which the Nation had been at, were to no Manner of Purpose, because if that Demand of the King of *Spain's* was ill founded, and if the South Sea Company refus'd to comply with it, the Convention was *ipso facto* null and void; which would have been the most infamous shameful Prostitution of the national Character ever yet happen'd: And the worst of all was, that the King of *Spain* had honestly told us before hand what we were to expect, as appeared from Mr. Keen's Letters, so that we could not appeal to the rest of *Europe* for Justice,

since

since the Whole of the Transaction was previously concerted betwixt the *Spanish* and *British* Ministers.

Thus far therefore it must appear that his G--ce in all his Opposition to the Court, had, at least, the Appearance of Reason on his Side, which was conducted with the most profound Marks of Respect for the Royal Person ; and therefore there could not be the least Reason from any Part of his Conduct, so far as yet appears, for imposing any Censure upon him.

The next great Part that was acted upon the political Theatre, was the Approbation of the Convention it self. There all the Arguments that we have seen before were urg'd against the Address, took Place and had their full Force. I shall take no Notice of any but his G--ce's Conduct, which still preserved the most inviolable Attachment to his Majesty and the Interests of the Nation. His G--ce began his Speech with a Profession of Disinterestedness, in which we may venture to affirm he was believed by all the Assembly who were present: He then exposed the pernicious Consequences of the
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Convention with great Solidity of Reasoning and force of Eloquence, he shew'd to what a Degree of Meanness we were sunk, when we suffer'd a neighbouring Court to dictate to us in almost every Step of our Conduct, and to proceed to such a Pitch of Insolence, as to oblige us to break a brave Sea Officer only for doing his Duty against a Ship of that Nation ; and which, if he had not done, he must have suffered by the Rules of War here. He likewise demonstrated from History, that the Convention was a Treaty that must have been reject'd with Disdain in former and more uncorrupted Ages. Nor must it be conceal'd, that he took Notice how Queen *Elizabeth*, one of the most glorious Princesses that ever filled the Throne of *England*, never ruled by a sole Minister. Ministers indeed she had, but these were so far from being the sole and arbitrary Disposers of all Affairs relating to the Kingdom, that they seem to have had no other Pre-eminence but in being subjected to a greater Share of Toil in the Affairs of Government. At the same time he declared that he had disapproved of the Conduct of the Ministry, with Regard to the Management of Foreign Affairs for eighteen Years past.

past. He took Notice of the resolute Maxims of *Cromwell's* Government, by which he had carried the Terror and Reputation of the *English* Arms to such a height, and that the principal of these Maxims were, *Never to suffer an Insult upon the Flag of England, by any Power on Earth, to pass unrevenged.* He made a very accurate and a very just Distinction betwixt a Visit and a Search; he told the House, that the Convention was a Measure of the Ministry, not of his Majesty; and that if they agreed to the Address proposed, that all the World would look upon it as a mean returning of Thanks to the Minister for a Treaty that had given up all the Wealth and Commerce of the Nation to the Mercy of its natural and inveterate Enemies; he explain'd, and in a very beautiful Manner laid down the Distinction we have already taken Notice of, *The King of Britain could do no wrong;* and he told the House, *That he would die before he would consent to approve of a Treaty so dishonourable in every Step.*

It is doing an Injustice to relate in this patch'd Manner, what he then delivered with so much Eloquence and in so beautiful a Manner, the Reader may judge
of

of the Weight it must have had with the illustrious Assembly, when I acquaint him, that for some time nothing was heard but a desponding Murmur which seem'd to promise that the Question should be dropt: But other Speeches resum'd the Subject, and the Address was carried by a considerable Majority.

As we are now upon his G---e's Conduct, we ought not to omit one Circumstance, which was, that a certain great Man was so much alarmed with the Speech which he made upon the Convention, that he said in his Speech upon the Convention in the H---se of C---ns, " That while he had any thing to say in " the Government, military Officers " should have as little Power as possible " in determining the Point of Peace and " War in the Councils of his M----ty ; " for, *said he*, they commonly court Glo- " ry by voting for War, no matter tho' " it is attended with Ruin to their Coun- " try." This was well understood by a certain honourable Gentleman who sat near him, as levelled at his G--ce; and he accordingly next Day took Notice of it, as a Circumstance greatly to his G-ce's Advantage.

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As this was a very considerable Piece of Opposition, it may be expected we should make some Reflections upon his G--ce's Conduct in this Affair. Very few are needful; for it is well known that it is the Duty of every *British* Nobleman to tell his *Mind* freely upon all matters of Consequence to the Publick, especially in an Affair upon which the Honour, Interest and Commerce of the Nation depended; so that it never can be suppos'd, that he now feels any bad Consequence from that Day's Conduct.

Let us now attend the D--ke to his next publick Step of Opposition to the M----ry. Towards the Close of the same Session, a Message came from the Throne to both Houses, demanding a Vote of Credit and Confidence during the Recess of Parliament; and to make this Demand go the better down, a Copy of the Subsiduary Treaty with the King of *Denmark* was sent along with it. The last Measure, which stood first in the Message, met with no Opposition, but was rather approv'd of, by all Parties; but very strong Debates happen'd upon the latter. As the Sum insisted on was not specify'd in the Message, the Demand of an unlimited

mitted Credit was vigorously opposed by several Lords, and among the rest by his Gr--ce, who said, that they should look upon that Message as a Message from the M——r, and treat it as such; accordingly he enter'd very freely into the Nature of Votes of Credit, and shew'd that the granting them, especially to an unlimited Extent, was no other than voting a dictatorial Power in the M——r, and enabling him to rule without the Assistance of Parliaments: This he thought was a Power too great to invest even in the Crown it self; since it is plain, that the Liberties of several States in *Europe* are at this Day forfeited by their giving up their Power of granting Money. Those of *Spain* were ruin'd by parting with it but for one Year, and the Power of granting Money according to the Exigencies of State is at present the most valuable Privilege of a *British* Parliament. All this was urg'd by his Gr--ce and other noble L--ds who spoke in the Debate; but the House being assur'd that a Bill was in great Forwardness in the H——se of C——s by which the Sum granted to his Majesty was limited to five hundred thousand Pounds, the Question was carried in the Affirmative.

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Thus far his G--ce's Conduct is unblameable, with Regard to his Behaviour towards his Majesty. He oppos'd those Measures because he thought they had an arbitrary Tendency ; and because he thought the Interests of the Crown and People might very well admit of being distinctly consider'd from those of the M---r.

Another Question that was brought the same Session into the House, gave his G--ce an Opportunity again to oppose the Growth and Influence of m---l Power. The Crown of *Spain* was by the Convention oblig'd to pay the famous 95,000 *l.* to the Subjects of *Great Britain*, in four Months Time after the Ratification of the Convention. The four Months being elapsed, and a Bill going thro' both Houses, by which the 60000 *l.* that was to be paid to the King of *Spain*, in Consideration of his Damages in the Year 1718, was appropriated towards the Discharge of Part of the Money stipulated by *Spain* to be paid to the Merchants, some Lords thought they had a Right to address the Throne, to know if the 95000 Pounds were paid. There was nothing in a motion of this Kind, but what was fair and dutiful ; and it was

was even, it seems, foreseen by the C--t; for a noble D-ke said, *That he had leave from his M——ty to acquaint the House, that 95000 l. was not paid.* His G--ce, among others, thought this Answer very unsatisfactory, and took Occasion to tell his mind pretty freely with Regard to the Power which Ministers had lately assum'd in *Britain*. The Word *Minister*, said he, in the common *English* Acceptation of it signifies a *Servant*; but said his G--ce, it seems now to be understood in the *French* Sense, which is *Maire de Pallaïs*. It having been much insisted upon that the Motion was irregular, because the Crown could not give an Answer but by the Ministers who were to prepare it, and which the House had already receiv'd. His G---ce upon this observ'd, that he thought the H---se had already dealt with the C---n too much thro' the Medium of the M——ry, and that it was now high time for them to address his Majesty, and have an Answer from himself, that they might try what Effect that wou'd have in the Management of Affairs. He likewise observed, that formerly the House did not use to stand so much upon Ceremonies with Ministers as it did now, and gave some Instances of the Freedom with which
the

the Parliament used to treat them. It was however carried, That the H—se had receiv'd a Parliamentary Answer.

The next Step taken by the Opposition, was to move, that the State of the Nation shou'd be taken into Consideration of the H—se. This being carried, a noble L--d mov'd, that the Nonpayment of the 95000 Pounds, &c. was a manifest Infringement, on the Part of *Spain*, of the Convention, a high Indignity to his Majesty, and an Injustice to the Nation. The Truth of this was not disputed nor denied ; but the Debate run, how far, in the then Situation of Affairs, it wou'd have been prudent to agree to a Motion that must inevitably have brought on an Address for an immediate War. His G---ce declared strongly for agreeing to the Resolution, and said, he hoped that a *British* House of P---rs never should be afraid to assert a plain uncontestable Fact : That he lov'd open Dealing of all things, and that he observ'd that they who deal too much in Mysteries soon run into Methodism. But upon a noble L —d's assuring the H--se that nothing was now left but to enter upon Action, the more prudential Considerations carried it, and the Resolution was thrown out.

All

All these Steps in his G——ce certainly were great Proofs of his Dissatisfaction at the Measures then carried on, but none of his Disrespect to his Majesty's Person and Government ; and such an Opposition was very compatible with the Enjoyment of all his Places under the C——n. So that the Reader may expect to find him concern'd in some undutiful Steps towards the Royal Person in the last Session ; but upon the strictest Review of what then pass'd, we shall find the same Uniformity of Conduct prevailing in his G——ce, and him acting with the strictest Regard to his Prince, his Country, and his own Character.

Upon the opening of the last Session, an Address was mov'd for in Answer to the S——h from the T——ne, in which Mention was made of Heats and Animosities, as if they had still subsisted among them. His G——e, among other L--ds, strongly oppos'd these Expressions standing Part of the Address. He thought, that because the M——r was perhaps in a testy Humour when the S——ch was drawn up, they ought not to impose so far upon his Majesty, as to give him room to believe that any Heats and Animosities subsist at
pre-

present. He was therefore very much of Opinion, that these Words ought to be omitted in the Address. Other L——ds insinuated, as if the H——se might go farther, and even address his Majesty to know by whose Means these Words were inserted in the S——h from the T——ne. But it was carried, that the Words in Debate should stand Part of the Address.

His G——e had no particular Share in the other Transactions of the last Session of P——t, which are too recent to deserve particular Mention here, to distinguish him from other L——ds who were likewise in the Opposition. But, in the last Debate upon the State of the Nation, he exerted himself with so uncommon a Zeal for the Honour of his Country, that we thought it wou'd not be unacceptable to the Publick if we gave the Whole of his S——ch. This we do the rather, because it immediately preceded an Event which has occasion'd a great deal of Talk in the Nation, as if his G——ce had done somewhat in his Civil Capacity that merited his Dismission from his Ma——sty's Service; but this Calumny is sufficiently refuted by what we have already laid before the Reader. As we have no Grounds for believing

ving that his G——ce's Conduct has not been strictly justifiable with regard to his Sovereign, his Country, and his own Character. Therefore, if what is commonly given out is true, that his G——ce has receiv'd such a Dismission, we are dutifully to conclude, that it is for Reasons best known to the So——n himself, and which he is oblig'd to give an Account of to no Power upon Earth. It is indeed a melancholy Consideration to reflect, that the M——r has declar'd, *He never wou'd give his Consent towards keeping any military Officer in Posts of Power, who should oppose the Measures of the Ad——n.* And continued, *He must be a pitiful Fellow of a Minister indeed, who wou'd not advise his Master to turn such Men out.* I don't know if this Passage can throw any Light upon the Step of divesting the D——ke of A——le of all his Posts; but as we have already seen that nothing undutiful can be charg'd upon his G——ce as to his Publick Conduct, what nobler Character can any Subject claim, than that, HE WAS A MAN, WHO WAS DIVESTED OF ALL HIS POSTS IN THE ARMY, BECAUSE HE ASSERTED THE GLORY OF HIS SOVEREIGN, AND THE INTEREST OF HIS COUNTRY,

† E AGAINST

AGAINST THE POWER OF A Sole
Minister, WHO, BY A LONG TRAIN
OF weak Measures, HAD REFLECTED
Dishonour UPON THE ONE, AND
BROUGHT Discredit UPON THE O-
THER.



P O S T.



P O S T S C R I P T.

IT was proposed to resolve, That the unexpected taking and demolishing of *Porto-Bello* by Admiral *Vernon*, with no other Land-Forces than 240 Men lent him by the Governour of *Jamaica*, might *not only have been rendred certain and infallible, but likewise*, have been attended with further and greater Success, if some of our Land Forces, commanded by Experienced Officers had been sent to the *West-Indies* about the same Time that Admiral sail'd, and that the sending of no Land-Forces hitherto into *America* is a manifest Piece of ill Conduct, in the Prosecution of this just and necessary War.

And

And a Question being stated there upon, after a Debate.

It was order'd to leave out the Words *not only have been renderd certain and infallible, but likewise.*

And the Question being put upon the said Proposition, without these Words.

It was resolv'd in the Negative.

SPEECH



